"Now, if thirteen millions was nothing but an eco nomical expenditure 12 or 11 years ago, it is most manifirst, considering the altered condition of the country. that 15 613,000 dollars is less in propertion to the wants of the p ople than 13 millions then was, and consequently that Mr. Van Bitren's administration is more commissed than was that of Mr. Adams" Of these particulars Judge Waite makes no mention; he deals with a few generalities, and finally remarks, was to the expenditures themselves, can they be necessary

to the economical administration of the Gocernment? He complains, that Ex Governor Carroll of this State Assuredly not " has received too much pay as an Indian Commissioner. He alone, it seems has been able to make the discovery. and being a Sonator in Congress and upon the spot, i

But we have never heard the subject broached before Again; the Judge attempts a defence of that Gag Bill for which Senators would not vote-some of them leaving the Hall, others dodging behind the pillars, and the Republicans voting plumply against it, leaving only fice to say aye-two of them were Senators White and Fos ter of Tennessee! He denounces the truly Republican doctrines of Wall's report, the whole of which was pub lished in this paper in the month of April, and defends the Gag Bill upon principle! Comment is uncalled for

And then concerning defaulters; he follows in wake of the Opousition press, and like them says nothing of Swartwout since it has been proven that he was Whig and expended his ill-gotten money in electioneer ing against the Administration before he run away. But like them he harps upon the electioneering stuff manu factured by Prentiss, Wise, & Co., as follows:

Did not the Secretary and all know of the improper conduct of Spencer, of Indiana. They did. Why did they not remove him? Hendricks' letter gives the an swer. He tells the Secretary this man is very influen tial in elections—has many friends where he lives, and in the country he removed from, therefore, 'better let it be.' They did let it be, and the U States lost a very large sum of money, without receiving any other recom-Again-take the case of Harris, Boyd, &c

Is it not astonishing that a man so high in office-to Senator of the U. S.-and one who has been so highly honored by Tennessee and by the country should not stoop so far beneath the true dignity of his position as to enter the Temple of American Liberty on the morn ing of the glorious Fourth of July, turn it into a fever political caucus room, and there retail such "prope stuff" as this? Read the following letter from the Secretary's own hand -from the hand of a gentleman, high public functionary, acting under his oath, whose veracity stands unimpeached and unimpeachable -Read it-gentlemen of all parties, and decide upon this singular case of Judge White for yourselves. It is the sworn testimony of the Secretary of the Treasury himself .-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 31, 1838

Sin-la answer to your letter of the 25th instant, would observe, that in the document No 111, sent to the House of Representatives in January last, Mr. Harris, the receiver, in note No. 48, on page 39, is stated to have paid part of his balance, and the remainder to be In Mr. Boyd's case, it is understood that the balance

is well secured, and in the course of collection. Such is presumed to be the balance against Linn, it being in it, and one of the sureties of the latter being Governor Duncan of Illinois. He was not in default when re appointed.

These officers were all dismissed, or they resigned as soon as the balances against them, appearing in the cur rent returns, were not paid over as directed, or satisfac tory reasons not given for postponement.

Spencer is not and never has been a defaulter on the books, to my knowledge. He once delayed making s deposite from the badness of the roads, but it was made as soon as they became passable. 1 am, very respectfully.

Your obedient servan LEVI WOODBURY.

Hon. A. Duncan, House of Representatives.
What are we to think of this speech of Judge White -a Senator in Congress-a supporter of the Gag Bill -now stepping out of his official shoes to make a par tizan harangue for publication on the eve of one of the most important elections ever held in this State? What are we to think of this official interference, this abuse

IT IS TIME TO PAUSE! Let the people of Tennessee take the matter in their own hands: Let those who love Judge White, but love not his faults-those who would support him while true to himself, but cannot support him now that he is true to himself, but cannot support that the trequires true only to Mr. Clay-decide the question. It requires no great strength of vision to discover that the party in Tennessee is nothing more nor less than "A CLAY PARTY!"

of power given him by the people-this DICTATION?-

We have, however, one more paragraph from Judge White's speech to remark upon. It is the modern put is, we are ruining the country by excessive modern put is and take care of, and if he can only to keep enough to give good dinners, he is con sidered and spoken of as a kind, good fellow-an unfor tunate man - a defaulter-and is considered a fit associate and companion for our best society. This is all wrong Whenever he is called a thief, pointed at as one, and scouted from society because he is dishonest, we shall check this alarming and growing mischief. Upon the sovereign people themselves every thing depends, how

This is every word true. Swartwout was one of the greatest dinner givers in the whole Northern and Eastern country. He fairly surfeited his friends-no appoint ment ever made by the late Administration was so po pular among its opponents as that By his great dinners he drew so many of all parties around him that it was he drew so many of all parties around him that it was almost impossible for the President to get rid of him, so preent was the New York public in his behulf. We join Judge White in the conclusion, that " the DEFAULTER should be called a thief pointed at as one, and scouted from society because he is dishonest." This is right-and the is one of the strongest reasons why the Constitutional. TREASURY (against which we notice the Judge, in this long speech, says not a word) should become the law of the land -for it recognizes a DEFAULTER as a COMMON relow, who shall be punished by imprisonment in the PENITENTIARY from two to FIVE YEARS! Let the Sub-Treasury pass, therefore, and these polite robbers which the Administration eschews as much as Judge White does, will meet their deserts.

In conclusion, we must be allowed the remark, that we have ample charity for Judge White. We respect him as a man—but we cannot allow him to make his own misfortunes a substitute for the Republican cause of the the country before the intelligent freemen of Tennessee ample charity for the old gentleman, for we know that the lively oracles of inspiration are not truer than is the following extract from Mr. Belt's Nashville Speech in 1835:

But such is the natural love of dominion, such the pride of victory in all great minds, that with the pures intentions, and with the best principles, by violent col lisions, by the obstinacy of con radiction and opposition in the progress of party, the best men are liable to forge the interests of their country, to become its worst foed and often the involuntary instruments of the very lowest class of political agitators."

(From the same.)
MR. BELL'S MIDNIGHT SPEECH.
The people of Davidson and Wilson have, by think ing for themselves and speaking freely to each other o Mr. Bell's treacherous conduct as a representative, stir ed him up to the most extraordinary efforts. He commended a speech in the Market place at the twilight of Wednesday evening, and spoke most vociferously by candle as long as his best friends could well stay to he bim-he spoke till midnight. He tried all manner of argument and persuasion; and it seemed to us that he was now threatening the people with his vengeance in case of his defeat, and then, as if upon his knees be fore them, supplicating their suffrages for "only one term more." He cut and throst at Gen. Jackson most unkindly; preferring the old Federal charge now rung factions of "the Universal Whig Party" the Banner calls it) from one end of the country to the other, tort, at the present time Gen. Jackson is in fact, President of the U.S.! He used the harshest possible erms towards Mr. Van Buren, and then CAME OUT IN A FULL BLAST DECIDEDLY FOR HENRY CLAY! The few who hang at his skirts cheered himbut there was no hearty cheer from the People!

When he declared point blank FOR CLAY there were evidences of disapprobation in every part of the assem-blage, and we thought of the serere toast which Mr. Bell gave here on the 4th of July, 1827:

By John Bell, Esq. The indignant murmurs which precede the distinct and full atterance of a free but insulted people's will-more terrible to the guilty states man than the battle's din or tempest's roar.

Aye-"the indignant murmurs" were evident in the market place on Wednesday evening-too clearly evi dent to be misunderstood even by "the guilty states The cup which he had prepared for Clay, a do zen years ago, then came back to his lips over embittered b y age.

When he declared for Clay, with all his United States Bank sins, his Internal Improvement sins, his high Tariff sins, his corrupt burgain for office, and his uniform opposition to the leading men and measures of General Jackson's administration-when Mr. Bell openly and plumply proclaimed himself the advocate of Mr Clay for the Presidency on Wednesday night, we thought too of the following circular, which he (Mr. Bell) circulated to the freemen of this Congressional District in 1827, when all the evidences of the "bargain and corruption" of "the Adams and Clay Dynasty" were then fresh before the people:

"Circular. "When the late election of a Chief Magistrate de volved on the House of Representatives in Congress, the choice of the people, the favorite of the nation, was indicated through a thousand channels and by the most infallible signs. In the elevation, therefore, of the preent incumbent (J. Q. Adams) over him, I consider that the first and best principle of the Constitution was violated and trodden under foot. The sovereignty of the people was denied. The noble fabric of American Liberty was

endangered by the example, and the nuthors of it one an atonement. The national sofety demands, that that atone ment should be their fall from power. If there had been no violation of an important principle, in the late clec-. I should have been opposed to an administration which owes its existence to a union of discordant and has tile interests brought about by the arts of political management and intrigue. These are arts, fit only to be employed by the minions and ministers of princes, whose thrones are supported by the prostitution of public marks. When the marks in lic morals. When those arts reach their maturity, in this country, the Republic perishes. The American masters, the people, who will decide for themselves in the next Presidential Election, will reject the servi es of those who win their way to office by practices that end to general corruption and threaten the destruction

of the Government. "When such an administration is to be opposed, it is fortunate that there exists such a man as Andrew Jackson, to be the instrument in the hands of the people, of its overthrow. A man, whose purposes are admitted to be always pure; whose mind seems formed for great emergencies, and whose splendid services place him, in deserving public favor, at an immeasurable distance in advance of all others. To aid in placing such a man, from any party of the Union, at the head of affairs, particularly, to aid in elevating such a man from my native State, is not only in accordance with my private inclinations, but would be felt to be a part of my public With great respect,

Your countryman,

JOHN BELL. By showing here that he was in favor of Jackson and opposed to Clay and Adams, he was in favor of the living principles of Republicanism, and opposed to the intrigues and corruptions of the Opposition factions. Jackson and Clay were then as they are now, types of the two great parties that have divided the nation ever since the formation of the Government. They were and still are, as much the symbols of Republican and Federal principles, as ever were Jesseson and Hamilton. We are no man worshipper, and it is not with the men alone that we have to do, but it is with their principles, which are the same now that they ever have been. Mr Bell issued the above circular, and for several years thereaffer, he was for Jacks in and with Republicanism; Now. (according to his daily confession and his late midnight speech.) he is for Clay and with Federalism. In a word, then he was upon one extreme of the political borizon, and now he is upon the other extreme of it -And yet he has the remarkable boldness to arise before the people and tell them he has not changed his princi-

ples!

CAUSES OF THE PRESENT COMMERCIAL CRISIS.

The article transferred to our columns yesterday from the Boston Atlas, was evidently written to impress the public mind favorably towards the Bank of England— It recapitulates the circumstances which operated on this institution to enhance the value of money and depress the price of commodities We are told that exchange was against England, and the specie drained from the Bank in consequence of "the import of foreign cain" from the Continent, and "the rise in the price of cutton. This last circumstance, the article states, "rendered it impossible for the British cotton mills to work to advantage. and to pay off their debts abroad by the export of the ma nufactured articles" This, we are told, induced the policy of increasing the interest on money by the Bank, as a premium to retain it in, or restore it to England, and also the policy of short work in the manufactories, to diminish the demand for cotton and reduce the price From the tone of the article, and clearness of its state ments, we have little doubt but that it was derived by the Boston organ of Mr. Webster from some letter of that gentleman. As the advocate of the great banking and moneyed interest, it is a part of his function abroad to reconcile all the jars which collision between the cis and trans-Atlantic capitalists might produce. The policy of the Federal party has always been to preserve a perfect concert of action between the meneyed aristo cracy of England and the U S By combining their strength, and making it a common cause to warp the Government and legislation of this country into a sub-serviency to their views, political as well as pecuniary conquests were to be achieved at the expense of the pro-This consideration has always kept alive a cordial sympathy between the British and American maof the credit system, and the closest alliance on the part of both with the Federal politicians, whose principles of Government are in unison with the spirit of monopoly which characterizes the moneyed aristocracy of both countries The consequence of these tendencies is the ready recognition of a sort of sove righty in the Bank of England on the part of the "credit system' party among us They have difficulty. however, in bringing the immediate and various pecu-niary interests of the State corporations into subservien cy to their general scheme. Three State institutions stand apart like individuals, and competition in their regular business is adverse to co-operation among them, dictated by the will of a toreign head. To bring them to submission, a National Bank, based on fereign as well as American capital-a branch in fact of the Bank of Eng wielding an absolute power over the money man ket in the country by its commanding capital-its asso ciation with the Government and Treasury—and its issue of the general circulation. To the establishment of this England, and to assimilate our Government and blend our being as a nation as much as possible with Great Britain, has been, and is still, the great object of the anti Republican party in the United States. Hence the labored attempts in the Boston Atlas, and other Federal organs, to soften the barsh measures resorted to by the Bank of England to maintain its ascendancy. In doing crown! this in the present instance. THE ADVOCATE, whose luminous pen, we think, has given its lighten from the other side of the Atlantic, is compelled, indirectly, to cast blame on a personage whom it endeavers to spare, by avoiding to name

After having attributed in part to the extraordinary "rise of cotton," the late oppressive policy of the Bank of England, the article of the Atlas says:

"The rise in the price of cotton above referred to, is supposed to have been principally brought about by combination among the largest holders of the article, in which figured several of the Southwestern non specie paying banks. They resolved to keep their cotton out of the market, and to hold on for a rise, it known that the crop of 1838, as compared with that of the preceding year, was short some three or four hundred thousand bales. These large holders of cotton were enabled to hold on for a high price, by means of loans and advances obtained from English bankers and

capitalists. "As a means, among other things, of breaking up this combination among the holders of cotton, and of compelling the bankers and capitalists by whom they were sustained to withdraw the accommodations which thus far had enabled the stock on hand to be mostly kept out of the market, the bank resorted to its usual course on the like occasions, of diminishing its loans and raising the rate of interest. The tendency of its operation is, by making money scarce, to diminish the price of all articles, and whenever the price of cotton, which is one of the leading articles of trade, shall sink so low that, at the existing price of cotton goods abroad, the mills will to work to advantage, it is expected that the renewed exportation of cotton manufactures will relieve the mercantile embarrassments of the country and turn the exchanges in its favor. Another great object with the Bank of England in raising the rate of interest, is alleged to be the prevention of any further loans at this time on American State Stocks, masmuch as the negotiation of such loans, in its effect upon the exchanges, is equivalent to just so much additional export from this country to England, and of course tends to turn the ex-

changes in our favor." In the front of this exposition of the cause of the present deraugement, we have "COMBINATION AMONG THE LARGEST HOLDERS OF THE ARTICLE, IN WHICH FIGURED SEVERAL OF THE SOUTHWESTERN NON SPECIE PAVING It is true, that combination and monopoly originated the mischief now complained of; but wh the originator forgotten, and the public only told that among "the largest holders figured several of the South-western Banks!" Did not the Bank of the United States, under the management of Mr. Biddle, introduce the banking corporations in the cotton trade, driving out the regular merchants and putting down all regular and seasonable dealing, and in this way bring it about that thuse large holders of cotton [of which the Bank of the United States was the largest | were enabled to hold on for a kigh price?" Did not Mr Biddle establish the great house of Biddle and Humphreys at Liverpool, make them the recipients of the staple monopo lized through the Bank of the United States and the Brandon and other Southwestern banks-the spuri ons issues of which were employed in this business of engrossing? Did not the Bank of the United States establish Mr. JAUDON at Landon? and was it not "by means of loans and advances obtained from English bankers and capitalists' through his agency, that the ability of the Bank of the United States and its confederates was extended so as to bring almost the whole crop of the South western States within the grosp of the combination?— Both England and the United States understand where this grand scheme of combination originated, and how it was carried into execution. The active agents, and the means employed, were visible on both sides of the Atlantic; and yet all are merged under the surface of Southwestern non specie paying banks, in the explanatory

article of the Atlas. And why this tenderness towards the real offender? -Why does not the advocate of the British Bank, when he tells us that the Bank of England, "as a means, among other things, of breaking up this combination among the holders of cotton, and compelling the bankers and capitalists by whom they were sustained, to withdraw the accommodations." had, "among other things," driven Jaudon out of England, and compelled Mr. Biddle to declare, through a final letter to Mr. Adams, that he abandoned the cotton business, and, in the end, the Bank itself? No man can doubt, who looks back on events, and compares them with what is now taking place, but that the great head of the credit system—the Bank of England-brought its powerful machinery to bear on Mr Biddle's combination as soon as it was developed, and forced its dissolution, and the resignation of Mr. Biddle, who had so perverted to his private ends the British capital in the Bank he wielded, and the other means of loans and advances obtained from English

bankers and capitalists. The catastrophe teaches a solemn lesson in regard to the introduction of a great banking balance wheel, as a part of the machinery of our Government .- Globe.

(From the Charlottsville Republican)

We will put aquestion or two to the Enquirer, and are willing to abide by its answer. Could Mr. Rives as a man of honor, consistently and without doing violence to his conscience, vote for Mr. V. Buren after the repeated and aggravated injustice which has been done him, and the insults and abuse which he receives from the supporters of the President, and the press devoted to their interast? Would the editor of the Enquirer himself vote for him under like circumstances?

The Charlotterial correspond to will be observed, does not

The Charlottesville organ, it will be observed, does not charge the President with doing repeated and aggravated injustice to Mr Rives. It speaks of "the insults and ubuse he receives from the supporters of the President." We ark the editor of the Republican what Mr Rives received from the supporters of Mr Clay down to the day of his Mr. Clay himself treated him, while on the desertion: Mr. Clay times to the found aggravated in-justice" with regard to the French negotiation, and scoffed at and insulted him after he left it, not only in a speech, but in the report of the committee of which be was chairman, charging that Mr. Rives's miserable boast in his letters that he overreached the French diplomagive effect to the treaty. And what was the course of Mr C. and his supporters on the return of Mr. Rives to the Senate, and his vote on the Expunging resolution?
We refer the editor of the Republican to the files of the
Richmond Whig; and yet "Mr. Rives, as a man of
honor," can vote for Mr. Clay, who offered him insult after insult personally, and band himself and his squad with those partizans of the expanged resolution, among whom his name was a by-word of derivion; but the President, who always treated him with courtesy-who never upbraided him, even by a look, for his desertioncannot, as a man of honor, support, even for the sake of those principles which yet, in the main, Mr. Rives pretends to support! !- Globe. NATIONAL BANK .- Mr Clay, at Auburn, New York. few days since, in his Federal Address to his partisans, remarked that "he would still advocate a National, but

not a Government Bank " What say those now who have repeatedly asserted that Mr. Clay had given up his project for a National Bank ?- Ib.

JAMAICA.

We make some extracts from the lately received Jamesica papers, showing the effect of the Aboliti-n act n Jamaica. The result will, doubtless, be the abanin Jamaica. St Domingo. It will not diminish slavery, but must increase its severities, by exchanging the gradually ameliorating condition of the African race, under white masters, to its aboriginal horrors, under black ones

(From the Jamaica (W. 1 ) Despatch, June 20 ) One of the puling advocates of Executive misrule has been reluctantly compelled to make the following

"THE COUNTRY .- We are extremely sorry to learn from a source the most authentic, that from the impos-sibility of corrying on the cultivation with any hope of success, orders have been given to throw up several sugar estates. This is certainly to be deplored, for we were sanguine that, with the returning energy of the Government, and the different policy which must and will be pursued towards this colony, that circumstances will be pursued towards this colony, that circumstances would mend; and, although we can have but on opinion with regard to the great bulk of sugar plantation, still it grieves us to see the devastation begun see arly.

What opinion has this sapient truckler to misgoven.

ent formed about the future cultivation of the most taluable of our island productions? That in consequence of the mischievous measures be has applauded, and ds organizing system pursued, the manufacture of sugar must be entirely abandoned, and the agricul ural properity of our fertile colony destroyed, to gratify the rapacious policy of a reckless faction, who, under the hypocritical mask of humanity, are secreticing the interests of the Jamaica Inhabitants to increase the riches of the slaveholding States, and to hold up the island as another beacon to foreigners—to refuse emancips non to their slaves? "Look." they will say, "at that most magnificent British colony, capable of supplying the whole d her parent dominions, as well as other nations, with coffee and sugar, had her Government afforded any adicions stanulus to the developement of her indiget ous resources. See how her fields have been de rustate! and her plantations laid waste by the postilent doctrines of a revolutionary faction. Let us take warning from her fate, and drive far from us the demoralizing fanation who engender nothing but strife and disorder, ruin and desolation, and who, instead of improving the conditions are the very bane and destruction of mankind ' inderd, must be the view which all same and rational politicians will take of the incendiary system now actor upon by a reckless and destructive Administration; which, beginning on the external members of her Ma jesty's En pite, may soon reach the heart and vitals of er internal domains, and lay prostrate the commercial strength and activity which have long been the and admiration of the world. Alas! alas! that a bory of rat like vermin should, by their mischievous perseverance, be enabled to destroy the beautiful and consti tutional fabric, which has resisted the united armies of France, Russia and Spain; which defied and vanquished the conqueror of other European nations, and which (at precent) might be, but for domestic traitors, the disper of peace, plenty, and rational freedom in every other fill every British-born patriot with sorrow and houghna-tion, and with unqualified hatred and detestation of the contemptible, but destructive faction, who, to gratify their demineering propensities are undermining. incresant zeal and vigilance, all the noble institutions which have long been the pride and glory of Britannia's

In a few days, we shall probably be assured whether the Parliament of Great Britain has compromised all constitutional principle, and resolved upon the inhabitants of this free colony, for the effects of spe cial malversation and Executive misrule, and whether as compensation for the frightful results of their own rash experiment, a faithless ministry have determined upon ruining the people they have materially wronged, by following up one breach of contract, with the daring violation of every right, privilege, and charter of liberty the colonists of Jamaica have ever possessed-thus prov ing to the world, the hypocriey of a party, who, under the pretext of reform and improvement, are perpetrating fraud, oppression, and injustice on the people they affect to protect, and are reducing her Majesty's Colonial Empire to a state of anarchy and desolation, with the sole view of gratifying the pilds and avarice of the satellites of power, whilst the bone and sinew of British skill and industry, agriculture and commerce will be ground to dust! We cannot, however, encourage the belief, that the people of England will lend their voices to the in fliction of so flagrant a wrong; and, much as the tools of tyranny are elated with the hope of that power of oppression they crave to obtain, we flatter ourselves the desires will be frustrated by the restoration of our local constitution, to that just and equitable equilibrium, with out which no civilized community can enjoy either peace or repose, and the disturbance of which, and demagogues, has been the cause of all the strife, and mosity and disorder, which have overspread the land which threaten, if not promptly arrested, to overwhelm and crush forever Jamaica's prosperity, indepen

(From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, July 29)
OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

dence, and wealth!!

In the course of last winter, we gave some reflection under the head of "our relations with England," which some of our readers may possibly remember. Among other topics, we touched upon the critical state of the boundary question, remarking that it ought rearcely to surprise us, keeping in mind the sudden way in which England often made attacks, if some day or other we laid down in peace at night, and awoke to war in the morning " This, as our dates would show, was trible. Sir John Harvey's threat to Gov. Fairfield, which, in This, as our dates would show, was fact, broke in upon the midst of our reflections.

That threat stands on record, as perhaps the most remarkable incident, considering its nature and results that our public history has presented. Let us analyze it for a moment. The threat was perfectly undisguised and unequivocal. It was repeated not once merely, but The letter that contained it claimed for England twice. exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory in the most peremptory manner, even going the length of as serting that the United States had assented to it It was backed by military power. It was deliberate, pointed, positive. It left no room for misunderstanding on the side of Governor Fairfield, and, looking on the face of it, none for retreat on the side of Sir John Harvey. latter was a Major General in the British army, besides being Governor of the border Province of Britain, and he threw away the scabbard unless his terms were complied with. "I entreat your Excellency," said this British functionary in writing to the Governor of Maine, "to relieve me from the necessity of acting up to the commands of my sovereign by an immediate recall of your force; and it is proper I should acquaint you that I have directed a strong force of her Majesty's troops to be in readiness to support her Majesty's authority in the event of my request not being immediately complied with." mandatory! Surely this was like speaking from authority Had the British cabinet been at his elbow his words could not have worn a more official stamp o the impress of a resolution more advisedly taken. was as if the governor of a Roman province had spoken in the name of his mighty masters to a subordinate or tributary nation, whose frontier he had approached with the sword uplified. No wonder the United States were in a flame; no wonder all parties were united; no wonder Congress flew to its duty by prompt and warlike legis lation; for when before had England uttered unmeaning threats? And was it likely, was it possible, that this her representative had spoken without orders in a mat ter so grave, or without reading them over and again to avoid the fatal mistake of not understanding them?

But what followed? We are amazed as we look back. Governor Fairfield moved not an inch. He did not recall his force. He strengthened it. He brough un fresh jegions: vet all is peace! This is the result It will make a striking page in our history. The whole event is full of instruction. It flashed before us and is gone, illustrating the potency of our institutions when put to any thing like a serious test; for to what has the result been owing? We proudly answer to the spirit of a great people roused, directed and controlled by the eminently wise course of our government, whose admirable structure shows itself adequate to all emergencies. however critical, the more our history advances. years ago it proved itself in a pottentous collision with France; and now again with England. War seemed to hang by a thread. Many looked out for a battle by every

was getting ready—and still getting ready; burnever was ready. So it ended, notwithstanding that the emphatic word immediate found a place twice in his letter. It is gratifying to our national feelings to ascribe the o the causes indicated; but we abjure vain boast ing. We desire, and intend to take our stand upon facts that will bring with them new conviction as we proceed For the present, we will just ask, as preliminary, has England to this day denied her orders to Sir John Har Never, that we have heard of. She may possibly have shaded them down a little in diplomatic notes written since, to save appearances, of which, however, we know nothing; but we do know, that she said nothing in contradiction of them through any Minister of the Crown in either house of Parliament, when she get the news of the military forces assembled by Maine upon the frontier, and the fifty thousand volunteers voted by Congress to back them if necessary. In the House of Lords, Lord Brougham upbraided with being in the wrong, making the additional remark tint England had still fame enough in arms to recede from her false and dangerous position. Then would have been the time for Lord Melbourne, as her premier, to have come forward with a denial of the orders. It may well be argued, that the taunts of such an adver sory would have drawn the denial out, had the orders never been given, or had they been essentially exceeded The Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston, said some imings in the House of Commons, after the news errived; but he did not disavow the orders. We might, therefore, strongly, nay, incontestibly, infer, on such negative proof alone, that Sir John Harvey had his orders. Parliament was the natural place for disavowal, after the issue so publicly made up between the U S. and Great Britain-an issue, in fact, of arms. The issue, us things then stood, was peculiarly solemn; for, it will not be lorgotten, that Sir John's claim to exclusive ju

risdiction was confirmed, on the instant, by the British

Misister Plenipotentiary at Washington, in language

We shall hope for pardon in taking a passing notice

of one of the minister plenipotentiary's notes to Sir John Harvey. It is that of the 27th of February, in which he transmits the temporary arrangement between Mr. Forsyth and himself, and in which, recommending its adoption, he says: "I think it best becomes us, as servants of a sovereign schose generous forbearance is unequalled in the history of nations, to refrain from further action until time shall have been afforded her Majesty's Government to attempt the adjustment of the difference by friendly The words we italicise are, indeed, highly courteous But all criticism is disarmed in the recollection that loyalty may take its loftiest flight when exalted by sex. When Mr Percival was prime moister of Engand, the Persian ambassador in London once wild him that his countenance was sufficient to illuminate the atmos phere; that he was the diamond of diamonds and beilliant of brilliants After this, an English Envoy may be allow ed to say of his young virgin Queen, that her generous for bearance was without parallel in human history! We have no quarrel with him, but the contrary, for so gallant and loyal an crientalism. As for his advice to the British Major General to refrain from further action considering that New England was watting for him with men in arms twenty times out numbering his own, we might be tempted perhaps to hint that it was prudent! But we check our thoughts. We too sincerely rejoice that no drop of American blood was shed by British soldiers, to allow ourselves to get into any other vein of feeling We rejoice that better counsels prevailed in England as events developed themselves. As for the United States, they never desired, much less sought any other means of settling the difference than "friendly means," to use Mr. Fox's excellent expression. It was the British who were for appealing to force. Governor Fairfield was as far from uttering threats as he was unmoved by

But here for the present we stop. We intend devoting another article to the subject, in consequence of some highly interesting correspondence we have lately seen in the Richmond Enquirer, between our minister in London and Lord Palmerston on the boundary question. We think that our readers cannot fail to take an interest in it, and it will be our province to analyze its material passages, drawing attention to them.

\* The public have learned with great satisfaction that Mr. For-syth has lately been on to the frontier, where, doubtless, his im-pertant services have been further and personally given towards cing the negotiations about the boundary line.

GET. Houston -This distinguished Texian, who has been here on a visit to his old triends for the last month or two, is about to return to his own young Republic .-He had made arrangements to spend the entire summer in this country, and had proceeded so far as Bowling Green on his way to the White Sulphur Springs, where he met with intelligence which induced him to come back to Nashville, with a view of returning to Texas with all possible expedition. He will in a few days go into the Eastern section of this State to visit his relations and friends there, and repair thence through North Alabama toward the Sabine.

We understand that it is the General's intention to be "at home" in all the month of August-so that if in September the Mexicans should deem it expedient to have a brush with the young cagle, they may have an opportunity of meeting an old acquaintance, and be asand able to render her in the hour of her peril. Should any of the apprehended difficulties arise between Texas and Mex co, we are satisfied that this short visit of Gen. Houston to the United States will prove in no way prejudicial to the cause of his country .- Nushville Union.

Texas - A bright destiny is in reserve for Texas -Every thing is working for her benefit. The slanders of her chemics at home have been put down by a just adnistration of the laws, honesty and good faith. England it has been announced in Parliament, that tie British Minister at Mexico has been directed to negotiste for the recognition of the Independence of Texas-and the Preach Government, is at this time, deliberating upon the expediency of a similar recognition. This, however, is not all. Aware of the obstinate and unyielding temper of the Mexican rulers, they will be made to understand distinctly, from the Govern-ment of the U. States, that if they shall again march an army into Texas for the purpose of overthrowing the existing government, it will be construed into an unfriendly feeling towards this country, and the people will be allowed freely to follow their inclinations in tak-The result of such a movement, backed by a bounty of Government Land of five hundred acres to every volunteer who joins the army of the Republic, with his rifle for the campaign, would throw twenty-five thousand men into Texas from the Western States, in three months. We incline, however, to the belief, that discretion in this respect will govern the Mexican Government, and they will recognise Texas the moment they can arrange for a valuable consideration.

FROM NORTHEASTERN TEXAS -By a gentleman ar rived yesterday from Nacogdoches, Texas, via Natchi toches and Red river, we learn that considerable excitement prevails in the neighborhood of St Augustine and Nacogdoches, in relation to the hostile movements of Bowles, the Cherokee chief, who, it is feared, contemplates a hostile invasion. Gen. Rusk had sent expressed n different directions for all the militia to turn out, and had already collected nearly one thousand men. camp, when our informant left, was within two miles and a half of that of Bowles, and an engagement was hourly anticipated. Bowles, in the meantime, was hourly receiving rein

forcements from Arkansas, and the struggle was expect ed to be severe.

There is little doubt, in the neighborhood of Nacor doches, that Bowles has an understanding with the Mex ican authorities, and that he has been instigated to this hostile movement by a promise of immense grants in Texas in case he succeeds, and that moreover the Mexi cans have agreed to attack the Western frontier in the vicinity of San Antonio or Goliad to instigate them still . We are anxiously looking for the results of the action near Fort Houston, at the forks of the Sabine and the Trinity, which must have taken place on the 13th or 14th inst., unless a treaty had been effected between the Vice President of Texas and Bowles, of which there was little hopes.

The Kickapoos, a warlike and dangerous tribe, whose skill with the rifle is said to be as great as that of the Tennesseeans, Kentuckians or Texians, have joined Bowles, who is spoken of as a shrewd, designing and ambitious chief, well educated, and perfectly conversant with the English language. The Texans desire no treaty with the Indians-all they want is a war of extermina tion, since they have learned the treachery of Bowles
The latter has always pretended to act a perfectly friend ly part; but the interception of several letters lately to the authorities of Mexico, has shown him in his trus colors .- New Orleans Picayune.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAM SHIPS New York, August 2 - At 1 o'clock, yesterday, the Great Western left her Pier, - and nearly 2 o'clock, the British Queen followed after. The Great Western was off Staten Island on the Quarantine ground before the British Queen got out of the East River. These ships have had superb berths in two new Piers built for them at the Tobacco inspection Ware House, where they have been agreeably located both for the reception of passengers and of cargo. We understand that the three companies,—of Lundon, Bristol and Liverpool, have made a contract to have berths for a term of years,-and that after May next, a steam ship will leave them for England regularly every ten days. They are now the only Piers in the city, which can accommodate these viathan visitors

Prodigious masses of people crowded the Battery, and the wharves and vessels on the East River, to see these ships go off. The number was legion—and the roofs of the houses were pretty well filled, not only in New York, but in Brooklyn and Jersey City. It is stated by those who had a whole view of this display of the multitude from the roofs of houses in favorable situations, that there has been nothing like it in N. York for a long time. The ladies of that part of the city looks the East River, and the ladies of Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, &c , seemed to have deserted their Parlour and Saloons for the roofs of their houses. Brocklyn heights were lined with people. The Steamboats in the harbour made a most magnificent show as an escort on the occasion. How many of these boats there were, it is difficult to say, for at times, the East River seemed to be full of them-but conspicuous among the number was the Neptune, which it is said, had eleven hundred persons on board at the time. Streaming with flags as | July 19

mail, but no word of one came. Sir John halted, and they were and alive with persons, the whole scene presented a picture of uncommon beauty.

Any thing like an estimate of the number of persons

were viewing this departure of the Steam Ships would be but the merest conjecture; but we are told that the crowd that thronged the Piers, where the Ships were was immense-and we very much doubt whether any event in the City of late years, has attracted at once such a multitude of gazers. The curiosity even of the softer sex so got the better of their timidity, that they, with their caildren pretty well filled the Piers, and the sur-rounding Wharves where the Ships were. Business was for a time quite suspended,-and so much were the population absorbed, that at times parts of the City eemed to be quite deserted.

There is but little doubt that these ships intend to try the one to beat the other,—and the People here have become so much interested, that a large amount in best is depending upon the result.

The rapidity with which the British Queen was get off, is amezing - for she has had but three working days, and a small part of Thursday, but the work upon her has been unremitted. Her paddles have been widened Bullast and coal have sunk her deeper in the water -The most extraordinary efforts have been made to put her upon the line as advertised, and her Consignees, her agents and her officers have been remarkably successful The spectacle often presented about her, has been amus ng and novel-and of it, there has been no remission night or day. Coal and Beef, Ice and Specie, Baggage and mutton, have been promiscuously huddled on board with great rapidity-and if one thing can be unentangled after another, the workmen must have been wonderful in the preservation of order. It is no easy job to send off an Astor House 3,000 miles on the sea, in three days The British Queen, it is stated has 103 passengers and the Great Western 59.

We have not heard of any serious accidents not with standing the crowded state of the Harbour. The steamboat Novelty broke her shaft and was towed up to town

by the steamboats Liberty and Wave. The Great Western passed out of the East river at half past 1. P. M. attended by the steamers Arrow and Passaic, both filled to overflowing with passengers. The British Queen left the river at 2 P. M., attended by the steamer Neptune, also crammed with passengers. pilot boat Essex, Capt. Heyer, saluted both steamers in handsome style as they passed the Essex, which was eturned by the steamers.

The Great Western passed Sandy Hook light all sails set 1-4 to 3 o'clock. The Queen passed 5 minutes to 4 o'clock. They have now passed beyond newspaper ju risdiction, but the most important item of news fro other side for those who have wagers will be, which arived out first - Express.

The two steam packets, Great Western and British Queen, left this port yesterday for Europe. The former took her departure at one o'clock, P. M. and the other at two. The Battery and wharves were crowded with spectators on the occasion, and the bay was full of steam coats and small craft crowded with persons who desired to take a nearer view of those hoge vessels. The two rival steamers, one after the other, passed slowly and majestically down the harbor, and as they proceeded set some pertion of their sails and stood for the main ocean

Among the passengers in the British Queen was Mr Cambreleng, who has so long and with such ability fidelity and consistency represented this city in Con gress. His passage had been engaged for two or three months past. During his absence he will principally reside, as we learn, on the Contract.—N. Y. Post Specie -There was more than a million of dollars in

specie, taken out by the various packets which left this ort yesterday. Of this amount the Great Western arried about four hundred and fifty thousand, the Bri tish Queen about three hundred thousand, and the packe Baltimore, which sailed for Havre, about two hun dred and twenty five thousand dollars .- N. Y. E Post Arrest on a charge of endeavoring to abduct a Slave -

Three blacks, named Peter Johnson, Edward Smith and Isaac Garnsey, seamen on hoard the schooner Rober Center, recently from Norfolk, Virginia, were arrested in New York on Monday and committed, on a charge having, on the 15th instant, while that vessel was lying in the port of Norfolk, carried off and retained for two days, with a view to bringing him to New York, a negro slave, named Issac, the property of John G Colley. The abductors are now in the City Prison, awaiting the completion of the necessary papers prepa ratory to their removal to Norfolk, where they will be put upon trial. The case of the alleged Slave Abductors .- The three

blacks whom we mentioned as having been arrested and lodged in prison here, charged with feloniously stealing ng awny, in the schooner Robert Center, from Norfolk, Virginia, a negro man named Isaac, the slave of Col Colley, and for whose return for Virginia for trial, a requisition was sent on from the Lieut Governor of Virginia to the Governor of this State, were brought out on habeas corpus, before the Recorder, in his chamers, on Tuesday afternoon. As the case was not deci ded on that day, the hearing was continued yesterday in the Keeper's room of the Halls of Justice. From the testimony adduced, it appeared that the negro man, Isaac, had arrived at the quarantine ground here before he was arrested, in the schooner where he was found se creted, and being placed on board a pilot boat was sent it further appeared that the negro men worked on board the vessel at Norfolk, while it was undergoing repairs. and that he was not abducted or stolen away, but that he went off of his own accord : the only evidence of guil on the part of the three blacks being, that they told him he could do better in New York than he could in Virginia. He was secreted at his own instance in the vessel and, as he says, was robbed of his clothes, money, and a ring, on the passage; but the money was paid back to when he was re sent to Virginia. As, from the testimony adduced by the demandants, there was evidently no felony, no stealing away of the negro slave Isaac-and at most only enticing him away, or conniving at his escape—the counsel for the blacks, Messrs Nash and J '. Brady, contended that no breach of our laws, nor any offence that our laws would recognize as such had been committed—and that, therefore, the prisoners were en titled to their discharge. His Honor the Recorder, entertaining the same opinion, the prisoners were discharged by him, and the case dismissed - N. Y. Sun.

From the Army Encompnient at Trenton (N. J.) we learn that on Saturday last the United States troops assembled there were reviewed by the Secretary of War, and made quite a brilliant display. Nearly all the ladies, as well as the gentlemen, of Trenton and the neighbor hood were present on the occasion .- Nat. Int.

Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, arrived in town last evening. He is at the Waverly House, and will remain in town several days and visit the forts and posts in this vicinity and West Point - Ere. Post. MR SENATOR RIVES -The people of the North have

long been anticipating a visit from this distinguished son of Virginia, and it was confidently expected that they would have the pleasure of seeing him among in a short time. We regret now to state, which we do on undoubted authority, that Mr. Rives' engage ments will prevent him from leaving the "Old Domi nion" during the present season.-N. York Times.

Sale of Valuable LANDS.

In pursuance of several decrees, rendered in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the Corporation of Lynciburg, in the suits of Picket vs. Clark and others; and Garland, &c. vs. Dixon, Clark and others, the subscribers will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 6th day of October, 1839, (the same being court day,) in front of the Courthouse of Montgomery county, the tract or parcel of LAND in said decrees mentioned, lying on the Bent Mountain, in said county of Montgomery, and a small portion thereof in Floyd county, and commonly known as the Bent Mountain tract, consisting of about 21,000 acres, 17 or 18,000 acres of which will be sold in one body, and the residue in detached parcels, as may suit the convenience of purchasers. About 10,000 acres of said lixed is rich and level—not less than 2,000 acres is good meadow land, and about 1,000 acres cleared. The whole of said Tract of Land is well watered, and has upon it two streams amply sufficient for Milling establishments.

The Bent Mountain tract has for many years been regarded as one of the most destrable Stock Farms in Virginia, and from a personal examination of the londs, the subscribers feel no besitation is recommending it to the attention of the public.

The said land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, (requiring, however, a sufficient amount in cash to defray expenses of sale, &c.) Bond with good personal security will be required of the purchaser, and the title retained as a further security for the purchaser, and the itle retained as a further security for the purchaser, and the other said land will be exhibited on the day of sale, &c.) Bond with good personal security will be required of the purchase, and the other said land will be exhibited on the day of sale, showing the quality and the boundaries. Mr. Lawry, who resides upon the old Bent Mountain tract, will show the above land at any time to persons wishing to purchase. The title is believed to be unquestionable, but acting as Comm

ELI PHLEGAR, Comm'rs.

Double Acting Thrashing Machines.

Double Acting Thrashing Machines.

THIS Machine being well adapted to the Thrashing all kinds of grain, generally, from the reciprocal action in its operation, no particularity in the manner of feeding is required; warranted to get out the Wheat perfectly clean, fed into the machine in any state whetever; they are compact, simple in their construction, and out liable to get out of order; the size of the Machines are 4 to 6 horse-power, and can be attached to any power where the necessary speed can be given to the Machine; the smaller size is capable of getting out from 250 to 350 bushels of wheat per day, with ease; the capacity of the Machine is fully adequate to get out double that quantity, if it could be kept fully supplied with wheat throughout the day, which is beyond the exertion of any one feeder to handle the straw of so large a quantity of wheat in that time. The horse-power attached to the Machine is considered superior to any thing of the kind, from its simplicity, compactness, and portability, requiring no pit to be due in putting it to work, but sits on the ground. Both Machine and horse power may be removed on an Ox cart at once, without deranging any of the parts of either by the removel, and may be put to work in half an hour by the plantation hands. tation hands On hand, Wheat Fans and Ploughs of the most approved kind

On hand, Wheat rans and Trough Shellers.

P. S. The present Machines have got additional improvements to them that were not to the last year's Machines, which adds their facility and expedition in Thrashing. Orders for Machine and horse power, or the Machine, separately, will be attended to at short notice, by addressing the subscriber, Febresburg.

SAMUEL COCHRAN.

MR. SAMUEL COCHRAN : Dear Sir: I thrashed my last crop of Wheat with the Double-Acting Thrashing Machine I purchased a you last year, and foud it to operate fully up to my wishes; it thrash ed very fast and clean, and is, I think, very desirable, and four horses is amply sufficient to operate with it to every advantage. Yours, respectfully, CLACK ROBINSON.

AMELIA, March 9, 1639.

AMELIA, March 9, 1639.

Mr. Samuel Cochean: Dear Sir: I thrashed my last crop of Wheat with the Double-Acting Thrashing Machine I purchased of you. So far as my experience goes. I am pleased with the Machine; it thrashes clean and expeditiously, and is more easily drawn than other Machines that have come under my notice, being a light density for the recommendation is. that it takes draught for four horses; another recommendation is, that it fewer hands to remove and fix it for operating than your old Ma chines-I think, upon the whole, it will be found a valuable Ma Yours, respectfully, [21-w3wif] JAMES BOTT.

Richmond, Tuesday, August 6

FLORIDA.

The following accounts - re received by Sunday Evening's mail from the South. They show, that the treaty with General Macomb has not been carried into execution, although the sixty days have expired. The Indians are still engaged in their bloody work; and the People of Florida are now calling upon the Government for other and more effectual measures for the security of their lives and property. Governor Call has sent or a commission to confer with the Secretary of War, con-sisting of Messrs Dawning, Wm. Brockenbrough, Gen. Brown of Tallahassee, &c. We had a long conversation with General Brown on Saturday - and we are satisfied, that the Indians are in greater force, supplied with better means, and more determined on hostilities, than is gene. rally supposed. It will become necessary to strike at them again, and drive them off. The only question is, what is the best species of force for this purpose? to be the impression in Florida, that another species of force is necessary, besides the Regular Troops, or Vo. lunteer Militia, who have not been acquainted with the nodes of Indian warfare. Ether U S' mounted volunteers, from parts of the country, which is familiar with the habits and mode of fighting of the Indian-and who can operate without being controlled by the U.S. offreers, and who can with proper guides dash into the woods and hammocks, &c .- or, enterprizing persons, who will be allowed to settle on portions of the public lands, upon condition of fighting the Indians and protecting the country, &c .- or, both these, and similar species of force combined, are considered the best troops for the purpose, At all events, Florida requires arms, ammunition and a visions for her own volunteers for the present. A small and bold band of about 40 men have consented to act, under a leader, to hover over the hiding places, and dash among the enemy. They are to be allowed so much for the scalp of each Indian warrior, or a prisoner, and the maney has been raised by private subscription among the people. This band is about proceeding to operations — We understand, the Commissioners will proceed to N. York to confer immediately with the Secretary at War. (From the Seconnal Georgian of July 30.)

"We insert the following letter from a Florida corres pondent, premising, that while he has stated affairs pretty much as, we fear, they exist in that Territory, he an pears to have indulged a disposition to draw on his integration for the Proclamation inclosed, which, though ever before gazetted, is, we apprehend, a fair exposi-

tion of the spirit of the Tallahassees. "DEAR Sim -This is the 27th of July. On the 18th according to proclamation, all the Indians were to have been "intra limites" South of Pease Creek; but, alast no such good news can be told. The Indians have not gone South, nor do I believe they latend to do so. The The Indians have not Tallahassees say, that they were no parties to the, so called, "treaty," that they are very well-supplied with every thing needful-arms, ammunition, provisions, &c; that the country now in their possession suits them wenderfully well, and that if the white folk want it, they must come and take it. Tiger Tail's proplamatio ken from the Isto-chattee Gazette, of the 19th inst . shows the spirit existing among the Indians:-PROCLAMATION."
"HEAD QUARTERS, July 19, 1839

"The Major General Commanding in Chief is happy to announce to the gallant spirits under his command, that the treaty made by his great brother in arms, Ger Macomb, is now null and void. The Tallahasses have had time, during the suspension of hostilities, to provide themselves with arms, ammunition, and provisions in abundance. The tribe, hitherto divided into small, reing parties, has had an opportunity to assemble and decide on the best measures to be pursued. Chief at Washington has had nearly all his warriors in pursuit of us for more than three years. By our kill and vigilance we have evaded them. The Great Chief has sent to a far, distant country many of his war riors. Those that remain have their ranks continually thinned by disease and other causes, and you only have to consider how much we have the upper hand of the white folk to see that the advantage for some time to come must be greatly on our side. The 'treaty' made at Fort King was not attended by any Chief from our tribe, and of course, can have nothing to do with us. The white folk say we must go South to the country agreed upon by the Mickasukies and Seminales II they cannot consent to let us stay where we are now they come and put us where they please-after they've caught us.

"A true copy:
"A. Panjo, Sense bearer"

It was said, Col Harnley had had a talk with Sam Jones, who represented himself as willing to go within "the limits," and who promised to aid in forcing the Tallahassees to do the same. Now, General Micombi proclamation from Fort King says, that the agreement (i. e the treaty) was made with Chitto Tustunugger principal chief of the Mickasukies and Seminales, and essor to Sam Jones If that be true, what power his Sam to promise his aid in making the two tribes wage Sam to promise in the Sam to promise the Sam to pro

(From the Tallahassee Floridian, of July 27) "Two waggons with an escort of eight men left Fest Frank Brooke, Deadman's Bay, on Monday morning last, and after proceeding near half the distance to Fort Andrews, Henderson, the Hospital Steward, with five men were fired on by a party of indians from a ham mock near the road. Henderson and Parks fell dead .-The horse of another of the escott being shot, fell and entangled the leg of his rider in such a manner as to prevent his rising. On the near approach of the Indians, the horse rose, his rider at the same time remounting, was borne off to the party and the three joined the wagons. One man being sent back to Brooke, returned with an increased force. They found the body of Parks horribly mutilated, his eyes dag out, his throat cut, and other disgusting outrages committed on his body. The body of Henderson had been removed and could not be found. The enemy was trailed some distance without finding them. Scouts are still in pur

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS 3d District-Stanly (Whig) is re-elected The votes in this District, with the exception of Tyrrell county, and

Counties. 1 392 111 Edgecombe, Pitt. Beaufort, 378 901 Hyde. 402 2 (50 2,499 2,499

Stanly's present majority, 151 The Tarborough Press of Saturday last states, that Tyrrell, the remaining county in this district, votes on the 2d, 7th, and 9th of this month, and will probably in erease Mr. Stanly's majority to about 500 -It will b seen by the foregoing, that the Federal Whigs have again triumphed in this Congressional district, by a majority but very little reduced from that at the last election, which was 666. Edgecombe made a gallant effto throw off the yoke of the "Conqueror," and was nobly seconded by Pitt-the Democratic vote in these two counties being increased 343, since the last election There has been also a gain of 61 Democratic votes Beaufort, and 16 in Washington county-but a loss 45 in Hyde. There will probably be a small gain als in Tyrrell-at all events, we have gained in four out of the five counties heard from, which is somewhat encou raging, even under the mortification of defeat Whilst Mr. Stanly has been re elected in the Tar-

borough District, by a reduced majority, Mr. Bynum re elected in the Halifax District, by an increased major rity. For this last agreeable intelligence, we are indebted to the following slip from

The office of the North Carolina Democrat.

HALIFAX, August 5th, 1839.

Triumph of Principle—Democratic gain!!

"The returns from all the counties composing the Second Congressional District have been received, and wa are enabled to announce the truly gratifying intelligence of the triumphant re election of that able, zen uncompromising Democrat, JESSE A. BYNUM, by the very handsome majority of three hundred and at votes—being an increase of TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR! The contest has been one of a most exciting character, and strenuously contested Every eff that could be made, and every means that could brought to bear on the election, were put in requisition in order to defeat this high-minded, fearless champion Jeffersonian Democracy, and worthy son of the land Macon. But the 'sober second thought' has done work - the people have reflected, and when such is the case they never go wrong. We say from the fullness gratitude, God bless our heart, and in the sincerity of the Democracy of the Old North State!

Bynum. Halifax county, Northampton, 121 maj Bertie, Martin, 99 " 491 Long's maj. 185 306 Renum's mai. 'In 1837, Bynum's majority 72. Democratic ga

234 The Newbern and Warren Districts voted on Thoris day and Friday last-It is calculated, that in these Messrs. Haskins and Charles Sheppard (friends of the Administration) are re elected.